

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method is disclosed for inhibiting the action of TNF for treating neurological conditions in a human by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue or the neuromuscular junction of a human, or for modulating the

immune response affecting neuronal tissue or the neuromuscular junction of a human by administering to the human a therapeutically effective dosage level of a TNF antagonist.

The TNF antagonist is selected from the group consisting of etanercept, infliximab, pegylated soluble TNF receptor Type I (PEGsTNF-R1), other agents containing soluble TNF receptors, CDP571 (a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibody), other monoclonal anti-TNF-alpha antibodies, TNF-alpha converting enzyme inhibitors and D2E7 (a human anti-TNF mAb) for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue or the neuromuscular junction of a human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue or the neuromuscular junction of a human. ~~Additionally, other TNF~~

antagonists are used for administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to a human

wherein the TNF antagonist is selected from the group consisting of thalidomide, phosphodiesterase 4 (IV) inhibitor thalidomide analogues and other phosphodiesterase IV

inhibitors for reducing the inflammation of neuronal tissue or the neuromuscular junction of a human, or for modulating the immune response affecting neuronal tissue or the

~~neuromuscular junction of a human.~~

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~~A method is disclosed for inhibiting the action of TNF for treating conditions of~~
the optic nerve or retina in a human by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the
inflammation of the optic nerve or retina of a human, or for modulating the immune
response affecting the optic nerve or retina of a human by administering a therapeutically
5 effective dosage level to the human of a TNF antagonist. The TNF antagonist is selected
from the aforementioned pharmacological products listed above.

A method is disclosed for inhibiting the action of TNF for treating muscular
diseases in a human by administering a TNF antagonist for reducing the inflammation of
muscle of a human, or for modulating the immune response affecting the muscle of a
10 human by administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to the human of a TNF
antagonist. The TNF antagonist is selected from the aforementioned pharmacological
products listed above.

In the step of administering the TNF antagonist to a human, the TNF antagonist is
performed through any of the following routes including subcutaneous, intravenous,
15 intrathecal, intramuscular, intranasal, oral, transepidermal, parenteral, by inhalation, or
~~intracerebroventricular.~~

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